

GERMANS DRIVE BACK RUSSIANS; AUSTRIAN WARSHIP SUNK

GERMANS DRIVE RUSSIANS BACK IN EAST PRUSSIA

Czar's Advance Guard Forced to Retreat Eastward.

AUSTRIANS LOSE TWO TOWNS IN GALICIA

Suczawa and Hatna, Fifty Miles South of Czernowitz, Captured.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 11.—German troops from the western theatre of war have concentrated along the River Alle and are crossing the Moser Lake region on their way east. The Russian advance guard is retreating eastward.

The Austrian towns of Suczawa and Hatna, fifty miles south of Czernowitz, capital of the province of Bukovina, have been occupied by the Russians, according to an official announcement issued here.

It also is announced that a Russian battery has sunk an Austrian steamboat on the Vistula.

GERMANS CLAIM VICTORY.

Say Russians Are in Full Retreat in East Prussia.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Reuter's Copenhagen correspondent telegraphs that the German army under Gen. von Beckendorff and von Hoesen has defeated the left flank of the Russian army invading East Prussia and has opened the way for an attack on the Russian rear.

The correspondent says it is reported that the Russians have abandoned the entire and are in full retreat, with the German army pursuing them toward Memel, to the northeast.

FOES PRAISE RUSSIANS.

Austrians Pay Tribute to Strategy of Enemy.

By HERBERT DECKWORTH, Special Correspondent of The Sun and the London "Daily News."

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 11.—A prominent resident of Berlin, who arrived to-day, admits that while the nation as a whole is optimistic there is a growing feeling in responsible circles that Germany cannot win against so many countries.

Austrian military opinion from the seat of war admits the fine fighting qualities of the Russians as well as their superior strategy, indomitable courage, coolness and resourcefulness. The Russians remain extraordinarily calm after success, and although they are slow they are unshaken in their purpose.

In spite of heavy rains on the Austrian frontier the Russians continue building trenches regardless of the floods and the continuously falling sheils.

This unexpected tribute to the enemy by military eyewitnesses has created a profound impression here.

AUSTRIANS IN PANIC.

Roads and Bridges Blocked by Fleeing Troops.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that the Austrian rear fled in such panic after the recent fighting on the Austrian left wing that the troops became confused, and the roads and bridges became blocked by the panic-stricken troops. The correspondent continues:

"These fugitives behind resorted to the strength of their arms to force their way through the men ahead of them. The roads were littered with overturned cars and the harness of the transport, the horses evidently having been used as shields by the men in retreat. Many Russian hospitals to-day harbor more Austrian wounded than Russian."

The correspondent of the *Bourse de Commerce* at Bendzin, in Russian Poland, the Germans compelled some Polish miners to load the coal trucks of their trains. The miners did so, but concealed explosives in the fuel. The results were appalling. It is said that one military train was destroyed and that an ammunition factory was wrecked.

Cossacks are credited with having wrecked a German armored train carrying quick firing guns at a point north-west of Chensokoff. A small detachment of Cossacks fired at the train while a large force remained in the rear. The Germans looked the train up, and it was wrecked by the Cossacks behind it. The train rolled down an embankment, and the Cossacks thereupon attacked the train with their swords. The Germans were annihilated, the correspondent of the *London Gazette* declares, and the Cossacks captured the guns."

COSSACKS TAKE FRAMPOL.

Capture 500 Men, 17 Officers and Many Horses.

By FRANCIS MCCULLAGH, Special Correspondent of The Sun and the London "Daily News."

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 11.—A brilliant raid on the rear of the Austrians who are retreating from Lublin has been effected by Cossacks who penetrated 40 miles inside the enemy's zone to Poupel, where they captured 17 officers, nearly 500 men, a large quantity of baggage and numerous horses.

The Cossacks have proved extremely useful in the Galician campaign.

Great numbers of troops are again marching through the streets of St.

Petersburg. They are headed by military bands and are going to the place of concentration whence the armies are despatched to the front.

These new contingents are fully equal in magnificent physique to the earlier troops.

The general confidence in the future was strikingly illustrated by the transactions in Russian securities, which today were nine points higher than at the outbreak of the war.

The northernmost Austrian army has now been reinforced by Germans from Silesia, on the lower border of Lublin province. It has been attacked in the rear by Russians, who captured prisoners, ammunition and stores.

Life in Lemberg is normal. Already the tramways and shops are busy and the inhabitants are mostly friendly.

GERMANS AID AUSTRIANS.

Reinforcements Sent to Rava-Ruska Said to Number 300,000.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The *Morning Post's* St. Petersburg correspondent, telegraphing under yesterday's date, says:

"Severe fighting on a great scale is still in progress in the neighborhood of Rava-Ruska. The Austrian armies routed at Lemberg have since received large reinforcements, presumably including German as well as Austrian troops. It has been ascertained that the Germans have moved 300,000 first line troops from the west to the east to help Austria. It is impossible to estimate how many have arrived, but it is believed that three German army corps supported the Austrians in the fighting at Zamosc, Grubeshoff and Rava-Ruska on September 6 and 7, which ended in a Russian success."

AUSTRIA BADLY BEATEN.

Root From Lublin Complete, Says St. Petersburg Report.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs:

"Although some of the Austrian army corps in the province of Lublin are probably retreating in good order, official despatches describe the rout of General Dankl and Von Auffenberg in such a way as to warrant the inference that the enemy is hopelessly beaten."

"Large German forces have detrained at Czestochowa, and to the eastward the stream of German troops continues."

GRODEK BESIEGED.

Austrians Have Not Resumed Offensive at Lemberg.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—An official communiqué issued to-night says:

"In the theatre of Russo-Austrian operations the Austrian army, defeated at Lemberg, has not been able to take up the offensive again. Despite heavy reinforcements it was forced back to the front of Rava-Ruska and the Dniester River. The Russians are besieging the fortified town of Grodek. The second Austrian army, which attacked around Tomaczow, was forced to retreat."

"In the Austro-Serbian theatre of operations the Serbian army, which has been surrounded by the Russians and the Austrians at Shabatz and Orszewitz in Bosnia. They will soon take the offensive toward Viesegrad."

DENY ALL REPORTS.

German Say Przemysl Is Not Surrounded—Cracow Not in Danger.

ROTTERDAM, via London, Sept. 11.—An official German communication received here denies statements from Russian sources that many prisoners were taken by the Russians at Lemberg, and also denying the report of the *London Times* that the city of Cracow has been surrounded by the Russians and that the Russians are advancing on Cracow.

TUROBIN IS CAPTURED.

Austrians Lose Fortified Position South of Lublin.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The following statement regarding the major operations in East Prussia and Galicia was made public to-night by Col. Golejewski, military attaché of the Russian Embassy.

The text of the statement follows: "The fortified position of the Austrians at Turobin (between Lublin and Sarny River) has been taken by our troops. On September 10, during the pursuit which followed our success, some of our columns in one day covered a distance of twenty miles under continuous running fire. Our cavalry is in the rear of the enemy. Tomaszoff has been taken by our troops after a stubborn battle. Serious fighting continues along the line from Rava-Ruska to the River Dniester."

"On the East Prussian front the Germans continue to advance. The German effort seems to be directed toward the region of the Mazur Lakes."

"Near Myshkintz and Horjole our troops have repulsed the Germans, inflicting heavy losses upon them."

"The two last named points are on the Russo-Prussian frontier, southeast of Ortelshburg."

CRACOW NOT EVACUATED.

Fight for Lemberg Renewed, Says Austrian Statement.

Dr. Constantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, sent the following official wireless message, received by him from Vienna, to the Austrian Consulate here yesterday afternoon:

"Another battle has begun in the Lemberg district. Already 20,000 Russian prisoners have been taken. The Austrian press bureau denies energetically the statement made by the Russian news bureau about alleged great victories of Russians in Lemberg."

Alexander de Nuber, the Consul-General in New York, issued a statement last night as supplementary to Dr. Dumba's message. He denied that the Austrians were evacuating Cracow and that at the present time the Austro-Hungarian forces are in possession of one-third of Russian Poland and many important cities.

Mikolajew and Nikolajew, which have been reported to be taken by the Russians, are one and the same town, with the difference that the one is the Russian name and the other the Polish name," he said.

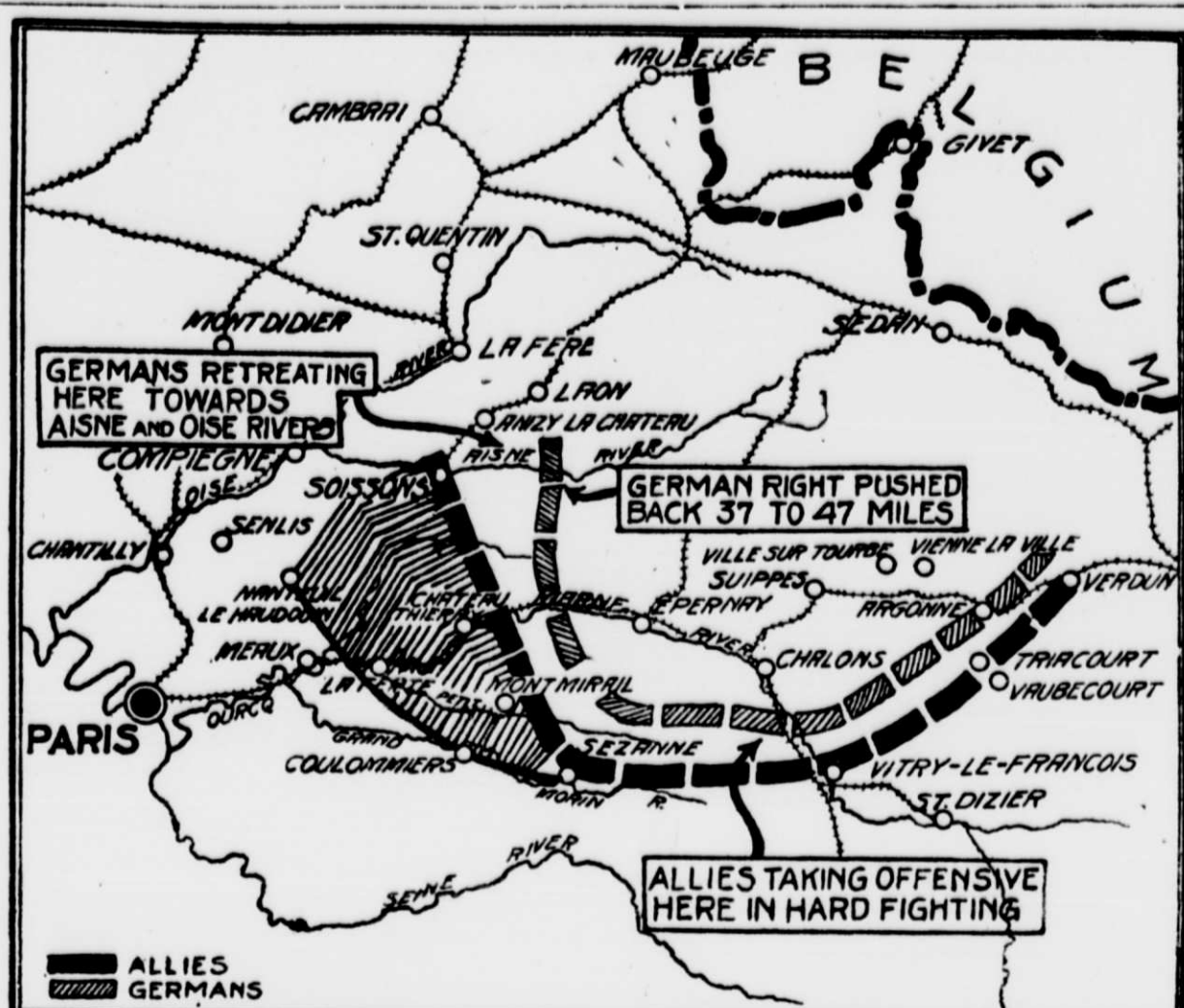
"There is no idea of evacuating Cracow. Cracow is an Austrian fortress and has about 150 miles behind the actual Austrian fighting line, which extends at the present time from Lublin in Russia southward toward Rava-Ruska and Grodek."

RUSSIANS NOT TRYING.

No Effort Made to Drive Germans From Poland, Rome Hears.

By Central News of London.

Rome, Sept. 11.—The *Tribuna's* St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs: "Whatever reports be issued by the



The allies have again pushed back the German right and have gained from thirty-seven to forty-seven miles. The scene of the hardest fighting on the French left was in the region of La Ferte Gaucher, at Esternay and Montmirail.

In the centre there has been a hard struggle to the north of Sezanne and Vitry-le-Francois. The French claim that their successes to the north of Sezanne have

allowed them to assume the offensive and that the Germans broke off the fighting on the front between St. Gond and the Sommesons region and fell back to the district immediately to the west of Vitry-le-Francois. The Germans are now said to be in retreat along the whole front between Sezanne and Reims. The French troops operating to the north of the Marne and to the west of the Ourcq have forced the enemy to retreat toward the Aisne and the Oise.

Austrian Warship Sunk by Mine in the Adriatic

Torpedo Boat Goes Down Near Fasana, in Istria, Fifty-two Miles South of Trieste—500 German Reservists Captured by British on the Bethania.

RUSSIAN STEAMER SUNK BY GERMAN WARSHIPS

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

ROME, Sept. 10, via London, Sept. 11.—The *Tribuna* says that an Austrian torpedo boat has been sunk by a mine near Fasana, in Istria, fifty-two miles south of Trieste.

Trieste despatches to the *Tribuna* quote wounded Austrian soldiers arriving at Trieste as saying that all the officers of three Austrian battalions died during the battle of Lemberg, leaving the men of their battalions in the woods. The battalions were annihilated, only fifty men escaping.

BRITISH SEAMEN TAKEN.

Thirty-six Made Prisoners by German Cruisers.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 11.—The Swedish steamer *Gauthoff* has been overhauled by German cruisers and thirty-six British seamen under 40 were made prisoners. Twenty-six other British seamen were allowed to go.

The Russian Minister has been notified that Russians going home to join the colors must travel by way of Haparanda and cannot go by the Gulf of Bothnia.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 11.—Passengers between Russia and England are obliged to travel overland by Finland and Sweden. Sea traffic has been suspended in consequence of the movements of the German fleet.

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Germans' Advance Into France Reaches Crisis

For Allies Defeat Means Severe Loss and Disaster if Routed—For Germans It Means Being Put on the Defensive.

KAISER'S FORCES ALREADY MUCH WEAKENED

From THE EVENING SUN of yesterday.

To-day, which closes the sixth week of the European war, sees all the French armies, aided by practically the whole of the British expeditionary army, fighting the larger part of the field army of Germany on a line which goes east from Paris to Vitry-le-Francois, north to Verdun and thence south to Switzerland, along the great barrier forts of Toul, Epinal and Belfort.

While the conflict is still going on, therefore, it is perhaps timely to examine briefly certain circumstances, to answer certain questions, to canvass certain possibilities.

First, why have the French armies elected to stand on the present line? Empty and obviously because further retreat would throw German armies to intervene between Paris on the west and the great bulwark of fortresses toward the Argonne, the Vosges and the Meurthe and Moselle rivers. Up to this moment the French retreat has been slowly south, the eastern flank protected by the frontier fortresses from Verdun to Belfort; the western, after long being in peril because of German flanking operations, came home squarely on Paris more than a week ago.

If the French left should retreat further it would have to swing west, not south, surrender its connection with the barrier fortresses and the French right. This army now fighting about Nancy, defending the gap between the barrier fortresses of Toul and Epinal, the eastern gate to Paris, and the French centre, facing north and northwest from Vitry-le-Francois to Verdun, would have to be left to do the best they could, assailed on the east from Lorraine by Gen. von Hoesen's army, from the north by the Crown Prince's troops, and on the west and presently on the south by Duke Albrecht's army.

The left, made up of French and English armies and the garrison of Paris, would in turn have to swing west, not south, and presently south by the German armies, which have come south from Belgium, and would be thrown back on Paris and enveloped, or would have to go south of the Loire, leave Paris to defend itself and lose all opportunity to do the aid of the right and centre in the east.

In this situation the French have elected to fight, and upon the portion of this line, which constitutes in some fashion the very life line connecting Paris and the eastern frontier, on a front of some fifty miles between Montmirail and Vitry-le-Francois, the terrific force of German attack is falling in a final attempt to separate the two strongholds of French resistance—Paris and the eastern forts and the armies in and about them.

Such is the situation. It remains to consider why the French have permitted themselves to be driven back to a position in which they must make a fight of this sort. Here the answer is twofold. First, since Germany has a far larger population than France she is able to maintain a much greater army. Since Russian mobilization was slower than hers she was able to turn against France an army more considerable than the French, even when reinforced by the British, and having the offensive she was able to attack all the points she selected, thus enabling her to have an overwhelming advantage at the decisive point.

The problem for the French was to avoid destruction or the division of their forces until such time as the defection of German troops to the Russian frontier should deprive Germany of the numerical advantage. They were then, in the nature of things, compelled to retreat, always endeavoring to inflict as great punishment as possible on the Germans and yet escape a dangerous, decisive action.

To delay as long as possible German

advance to the line where the French always knew they must stand to await the progress of Russian advance until such time as the Kaiser's General Staff would have to send army corps east and then to turn upon the German army, diminished in numbers by drafts to the east, wearied by tremendous exertions and weakened by the enormous losses incident to their method of making attacks by mass, separated by many miles from their railway bases, in a hostile country, compelled to detach many thousands of men to guard their communications, this was French strategy, and the French answer to the imperative necessity of German strategy, namely to crush France before Russia came up.

Now Russia has come up. Her victories in the east have compelled the withdrawal of many thousands of first line troops from France. Meantime German losses have been enormous and as yet no real German strategical success has rewarded the magnificent courage and remarkable efficiency of the soldiers and General Staff. But on the other hand Germany has reached the point where French retreat might imperil the existence of French military strength, as it would certainly cut her battle line in half.

Under these circumstances and chiefly between Montmirail and Vitry-le-Francois the mass of the French and German armies are fighting a desperate and tremendous battle. If the French line holds, if German advance fails to break through French resistance made on a field long ago selected when Germany had not yet French armies now certainly equal and probably superior in numbers, possessing the incalculable advantage of fighting near its own base of supplies and with a network of railways behind it to enable speedy reinforcement of threatened points, then the whole German offensive must seem not merely fail but recoil.

For it is not sufficient to hold the French on their present lines. Immediately the necessity of sending more troops eastward will become pressing, and if German forces in France cannot win with the numbers they now possess, what chance will they have when reduced?

As for the allies, defeat will certainly mean a severe loss of present advantage, possibly disaster if the defeat is a rout, or if the German victors are in position to turn and speedily dislodge the French centre and right in the Argonne and the Vosges. But even disaster now will not mean what it would have three weeks ago, when Montmirail had not yet come up and crushed Austrian military power.

As for the British advance in the west, it is mainly a delaying and so far successful attempt to turn the German right flank, crush the exhausted army of Gen. von Kluck back upon the German centre, to reach for the communications of the whole German force and by the pressure it exerts upon the German right compel the centre and left to weaken their attacking line by sending reinforcements to save the shattered right. The momentary advantage of the British suggests that their venture may succeed unless German reinforcements from Belgium arrive in time.

But the outstanding fact is that the German advance in France has now reached a crisis. French strategy has succeeded in delaying the decisive encounter until the invader is already weakened by drafts sent to Russia, by tremendous losses and by exertions hitherto unequalled in war. Regard being had for the situation in the east, it is not difficult to see why Germany must now win a tremendous and crushing victory or abandon her offensive and retreat to defend herself against attack from the two fronts, from the Russian as well as the French frontier, and perhaps tomorrow from the Austrian also.

AUSTRIANS ARE IN FULL RETREAT IN GALICIA

Gen. Dankl's Army Defeated in Long Fight Near Krasnik—Right Wing in Flight.

By R. W. NORREGAARD.

Special Correspondent of The Sun and the London "Daily Mail."

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 10 (delayed).—The latest information as to the position on the Galician front is that Gen. Dankl's army, forming the Austrian left wing, after having been beaten in a long, obstinate battle around Krasnik, south of Lublin, is either retreating on Jirovsk or trying to join the Austrian army at Hielograj.

In the centre the left wing of Gen. von Auffenberg's army has been forced to abandon the march from Zamosc to the south, and is preparing to make a stand at Hielograj.

Gen. von Auffenberg's right wing, driven from Rava-Ruska and routed at Tomaszoff, is now in disorderly flight and is attempting to reach Grodek.

The Austrian army which was defeated at Lemberg seems to have been reformed and has adopted an offensive in an effort to save the Austrian right by attacking the Russian forces near Rava-Ruska.

There is reason to believe that large German reinforcements have been drawn from Belgium and will advance to southwest Poland to aid the Austrians. It will be necessary for the Russians to prevent this by driving a wedge between the Austrian armies and the oncoming Germans.

German warships, it is reported, have sunk the Russian steamship *Uleaborg* in the Gulf of Bothnia, behind the Aland Islands.

These waters had been considered impassable for the German fleet.

SEEK GERMAN WARSHIPS.

Three British Cruisers Sail From Montevideo.

Montevideo, Sept. 11.—The British cruisers *Good Hope*, *Monmouth* and *Glasgow* left Montevideo to-day.

It is understood here that they have been ordered to search for the German cruisers now operating in the Atlantic.

base, the Star of Commander of the same order, which was founded after the commencement of the present war, that the United States is the only neutral country helping Austria in her relief measures by sending two auxiliary Red Cross expeditions. Besides the United States took over readily the protection of Austrian and Hungarian subjects in all States with which Austria-Hungary is at war.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria have conferred upon Gen. Dankl and Auffenberg the grand cross of the Leopold Order and on Gen. Pottmayer the knight cross of the same order for their victory on the Montenegrin frontier.

RUSSIA CALLS LAST RECRUITS.

This Year's Class, 21 Years Old, Summoned to Colors.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Central News has a despatch from its St. Petersburg correspondent saying placards have been posted in the main centers of the Russian capital calling out all of this year's class of recruits, which includes all men born in 1893.

FRENCH NEED MORE AUTOS.

Owners Asked to Turn Cars Over to the Government.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—A note appended to the official communiqué of 1:30 P. M. to-day invites all owners of automobiles which have not been requisitioned to bring their machines to the Grand Palais to turn them over to the military authorities.

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Today—Saks \$10 Raincoats for Men at \$5.50

• We are mobilized, equipped, provisioned and ready for the Fall campaign.

• We naturally look for the sharp and salutary decimation of our ranks all along the line.

• But our organization is such that as fast as a brigade of blues or a battalion of browns is absorbed, reinforcements will be at hand.

• We are the makers of our own clothes, and have neither any allies to fall back on nor any to go back on us.

• Thus, you may depend upon us absolutely for clothes that are uniformly excellent and for assortments that are in a constant state of repletion.

Suits... \$17.50 to \$50

Fall Overcoats \$15.00 to \$38.00

Saks & Company Broadway at 34th Street

Open all day today.

SAKS DERBIES are a crowning achievement So are the silk hats and soft hats

Stetsons—both derbies and soft hats, that are made with all the Stetson dash and style. \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00 & \$6.00

Silk Hats, in a liberal variety of the new tapering crown effects, but all brims on the level. \$6 & \$8